Products manufactured in the Schering Corp.'s factory in a residential section ofmBloomfield, N.J., are shipped to South America to meet Nazi commitments in the name of a subsidiary, Delta Corp., by an agent, F.L.Kraemer & Co., of 24 State St., New York City.

No refugee from Hitler's terror is Julius Weltzien, president of Schering Corp. and former president of German Schering A.G., who passes through this narrow, steel-barred gate to get to his office. Weltzien, who is Jewish, left Germany in 1938 and returned for a trip in 1939.

Upon refusing to see CLICK's investogator Schering Corp. officials sent him this prepared statement. The statement that Schering"is an American concern in which there is no German interest" etc., is completely false. Note that there is nothing said about its proceeds going to Germany. There is no reason to believe that Schering Corp. management has <u>any</u> knowledge of what the South American companies do with their money, hence they could safely make this misleading statement. Likewise, it is obvious that no German materials enter manufactures in the U.S. They can't get here through the blockade. But Schering says nothing about German patents, German processes, German technicians.

If you are a U.S. citizen you couldn't have an account with this bank if you wanted to. It can't, under American law, handle them. Bank functionaries raised a ruckus when CLICK's photographer snapped these photos.

This was the only paper in the part of the bank accessible to customers when CLICK's investigator was there. Only foreign corporations or persons making deposits to the credit of foreign corporations, can use these forms. Note the terms at the bottom.

A really large uniformed guard who talked with a German accent and walked with a sort of goose step gave CLICK's investigator this form to fill out before conveying a message to the responsible official of the Swiss Bank. The guard's desk is between the entrance to the swank offices and the private elevator.

Copy of German patent application by Schering-Kahlbaum A.G. forerunner of Schering A.G., present German company. On May 14, 1940, this patent was granted to the American company, Schering Corp.

On July 15, 1940 Schering Corp. had 88 valuable patents assigned to it. This photostat of the page of the official U.S.Government record of these patent assignments shows one deal in which Schering A.G. deeded so many inventions record clerks had to squeeze hard and ignore column designations to keep the transaction from running many pages. Note that on each and every one of these patents use is restricted to "the U.S.A. and its territorial possessions", although Schering Corp. actually exports in ever increasing amounts to South America and parts of the British Empire.

the 88

These 65 valuable patents were among ~~the~~ assigned to Schering Corp. by Schering A.G. on July 15, 1940, for "the sum of one dollar...and other good and valuable consideration". Although the transaction limits the use of these patents to products sold in the U.S. and possessions, actually Schering Corp. is selling to South American countries through Delta Corp., a subsidiary.

Right before the war began, but when it looked certain to come, Schering A.G. assigned these 48 important inventions to Schering Corp., which claims it has neither direct nor indirect connection with the Nazis. Each and every patent that the German concern sold to the American company could be sold only with the approval of the Hitler government.

Schering Corp. bought this Nazi invention even before the U.S. Government granted a patent to Rudolph Tscheesche, the inventor. This paper was made out in December 1940 and was approved by the U.S. Patent Office in January 1941. Tscheesche is probably an employee of Schering A.G., which kept its name out of the transaction. However, the firm which handled the arrangements with the Patent Office handled the larger assignments from Schering A.G.